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BULLETIN
OF THE
TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

Vol. XIX.] New York, October 10, 1892. [No. 10.

A Few Additions to the Hepatic Flora of the Manual Region.

It goes without saying that we have very little definite information regarding the exact range of any plant, and this is doubly true of any of the lower cryptogams, and especially those in which the interest is purely scientific rather than economic. It is fair to say that we do not know the extent of the geographic distribution of even the most common species of Hepatics. Every new collector in States hitherto unexplored (and there are still States from which not a single hepatic has been picked) extends the known range of one or more species, and it will be years before we shall be able to form a just conception of the distribution of our Hepaticæ.

We note here the addition of a few species to the area of the 6th edition of Gray's Manual. It is more than likely that others still will be found, especially along our northern borders and in the mountain regions.

1. *Lejeunea Austini*, Lindb. Growing at the bases of trees at Kirkville, Onandaga County, N. Y. It belongs to the section *Eu-Lejeunea*, and can be recognized easily by its shining golden green tufts. Its previously known range extended from South Carolina to Louisiana.

2. *Diplophyllum Dicksoni* (Hook.) Dumort, has been sent in from Northern Minnesota (*F. F. Wood*), and from Mt. Desert, Maine (*Rand*); outside our limits it has also been sent from Newfoundland (*Waghorne*). Its previous range in this country included only California, where it was once collected by Bolander.

It verges toward *Jungermannia* § *Sphenolobus*, of which *J. minuta* is a well known representative.

3. *Diplophyllum albicans* (L.) Dumort, has been found at Mt. Desert, Maine (*Rand*). It is found in various parts of British America ranging from Nova Scotia to Vancouver; Mr. Waghorne has also sent it from Newfoundland, where it seems to be quite common. *D. taxifolium* (Wahlenb.) Dumort, given in the Manual as a variety of this species, must be regarded as distinct.*

4. *Mylia anomala* (Hook.) S. F. Gray. Collected sparingly at Mt. Desert, Maine (*Rand*) and more abundantly in Connecticut (*Evans*), whence we shall be able to distribute it in the next issue of *Hepaticæ Americanæ*. It is distinguished from *M. Taylori* by having both acute and obtuse leaves on the same stems, as well as by its general habit.

5. *Kantia arguta* (N. & M.) Lindb. Growing over flower-pots in the greenhouse of Mr. James Ritchie, in Philadelphia, Pa., collected by Mrs. Mary P. Haines and communicated from the Torrey Herbarium; specimens also in the Roy collection are now in my possession. This is evidently an introduced plant brought from Europe, like *Lunularia vulgaris*, and growing in similar situations.

6. *Fossombronia cristata*, Lindb. Growing on clay banks at Fern, Putnam County, Indiana, November, 1891; what appears to be the same thing was collected at Readville, Perry County, Ohio, October, 1891 (*Werner*). These are undoubtedly the forms that were confused by Sullivant and others with *F. pusilla;* we have not seen fertile specimens of the last named species from this country, and it is useless to attempt to name sterile specimens of this genus.

7. *Metzgeria furcata* (L.) Dumort. In reviewing a large series of specimens of *Metzgeria*, nearly all of which are sterile, we find several which have the thallus characters of *M. furcata*, which in the sterile state is too close to *M. conjugata* to be agree-

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*Besides the three species mentioned above, we have two additional ones from N. W. America; *D. obtusifolium* (Hook.) Dumort, and *D. argentea* (Tayl.) Spruce.

able.* The stations for *M. furcata* are North Conway, New Hampshire (*James*); Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (*Porter*); Delaware Water Gap (*James*), North Carolina (*Ravenel*). *M. conjugata* has a much wider distribution.

In addition to the above the following corrections may be made:

P. 705, *Frullania Pennsylvanica*, Steph., should be stricken from the list, having been founded on some form of *Jubula Hutchinsiæ*, as we learn from Dr. Stephani himself.

P. 718. *Harpanthus Flotovianus* has been found by Mr. Waghorne in Labrador, as noted in the September number of the BULLETIN, and will doubtless be found in Northern New England. The words "certainly extralimital" were never our thought, and were added to the MS. after it left our hands.

P. 719. Var. *attenuata* will stand as a species and should read, *Jungermannia attenuata*, Lindenb.

LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD.

Greencastle, Indiana, 27th July, 1892.

Interesting Oaks Recently Discovered on Staten Island.

By WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

I.—A number of black scrub oaks, *Quercus ilicifolia*, occupy the sandy ground at Watchogue on Staten Island, and associated with them, particularly in the dryer situations, are many Black Jack oaks, *Quercus nigra*. These trees are easily separated, and at Watchogue there are many hundred of each kind whose spe-

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*Our species in the sterile state may be recognized as follows:

Thallus pubescent on both sides; costa covered on antical side by more than two rows of cells, *M. pubescens*.

Thallus pubescent on postical side and at margins; costa covered on antical side by two rows of cells.

Costa covered on postical side by two rows of cells; marginal hairs long, curved or hooked, *M. hamata*.

Costa covered on postical side by three to six rows of cells.

Thallus decurved; marginal hairs in 2's or 3's, divergent.

Thallus very narrow; costa large; hairs very abundant on costa and margins; (dioicous), *M. myriopoda*.

Thallus broader; costa small; marginal hairs always twinned; (autoicous), *M, conjugata*.

Thallus plane; marginal hairs not protruding; lamina usually with scattered hairs; (dioicous), *M. furcata*.